

Strict Integrity, Efficient Service, A Clean, Complete Stock, Small Profits and Quick Returns are the Watchwords at the

Department Store

JEWELRY, WATCH REPAIRS, INDIAN BRACELETS
Best Native Jeweler and Engraver in Alaska Employed for This Department of the Store

Curios, Souvenirs, Postals, Stationery, Books
and Periodicals, Cigars and
Tobaccos

Large Stock of General Merchandise Always on Hand, Wholesale or Retail

Local Agent for Eastman Kodak Co., Victor Talking Machine Co.,
Washington and Mayer Shoes—the best all around line of Shoes
in Alaska.—Amazon Hip Rubbers—the best yet, good looking and
strong and guaranteed.—Finck's Overalls, Bridge & Beach Stoves,
Ivy Flour—"it clings like the ivy"—once tried, always used.

AGENT FOR ALL ALASKA FOR
THE CELEBRATED KEYSTONE LUBRICATING GREASE

Use Density No. 6 in place of engine and general machinery oil. It will save you 50 per cent.
Net prices on wholesale lots of 400 pounds quoted f. o. b. factory

Furs Purchased at Highest Prices

Direct connections with manufacturers on the Pacific Coast enable us to offer prices
that will beat the Eastern and European markets. Don't ship your mink, marten,
fox or other skins, but sell them for better prices, here, and support the home trade.
Forwarding by steamers and canoes. Contracts for canoes on the Stikine. Reliable information
to big game hunters, prospectors and tourists a specialty.

Farquhar Matheson

Successor to F. W. CARLYON
General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

Local and General

The Wrangell Drug Co.

Traders and Trappers: Louis Levi
pays highest prices for furs. Call at
Donald Sinclair's store.

Operator Royal of the Hadley cable
station passed through on the Humboldt
with his bride, whom he had recently
married in Oregon.

The little launch Ethel R. took French
leave from her moorings, Sunday, and
started to drift out to sea, but was ap-
prehended and brought back.

O. P. Prown was a passenger for Pe-
tersburg on the Cottage City. He also
took a lot of Japs and Chinese for the
cannery.

A pleasant party was given by Mrs. T.
J. C. at her residence, Monday night,
in honor of the birthday of her niece,
Miss McAlpine.

Rev. Father Brown of Juneau was a
north passenger from Ketchikan on the
Humboldt, and stopped off to inquire
after his Wrangell.

J. C. Martindale and his dog "Slivers"
came in the fore part of the week, and
for a few days Slivers chewed up every
canine that came his way.

Contractor H. D. Campbell came up
from Lake Bay in the Helen Payne, last
Friday. He has been doing a lot of
building at the cannery, having been
gone several weeks.

Wrangell friends of Steward Smart of
the Humboldt were pained to learn of
his death, which came suddenly in Se-
attle, April 12, as a result of heart fail-
ure. This was his fifth year's service
on the Humboldt.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may
quickly ascertain our opinion free whether a
discovery is probably patentable. Communi-
cations strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents
sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Adams & Co. receive
special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handily illustrated weekly. Largest cir-
culation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a
month in advance. Sold by all news-dealers.
MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 607 F St., Washington, D. C.

Gordon Hoopes went out to Point
Ellis on the last Cottage City.

Several big rafts of fine logs have been
towed in for the sawmill this week.

The electric lights were turned on
again last Thursday night, and things
look brighter.

The Helen Payne made a business
trip up from Lake Bay, Friday, return-
ing Saturday.

The Alaska left out Tuesday morning
with a large load of lumber and shooks
for Sitkoh Bay.

Dr. DeVigne went out to Shakan on
the Ella Rohlfis last week to perform a
surgical operation.

S. L. Hogue, Petersburg's solid mer-
chant, was a passenger through on the
Humboldt from Seattle.

L. P. Hunt returned from the south
on the Cottage City, and brought the
balance of his cannery crew.

The steamer Chilkat arrived up from
the Sound, Monday morning with a lot
of scows in tow for the cannery.

Frank Waterbury returned on the
Jefferson from an extended trip south.
He left for Petersburg on the Humboldt.

T. C. McHugh came up on the last
Cottage City, bringing a crew of Orien-
tals for Point Ellis cannery.

Itman & Fletcher have been doing a
lot of repair work on the steamer Hope,
remodeling her bottom, etc.

The Ella Rohlfis arrived in from the
west coast about 8 o'clock Tuesday A.
M., and left on the return about two
hours later.

My friend, help the editor in his wild-
eyed search for news. When you have
friends come to see you, if you are not
ashamed of it, tell him; when your wife
gives a tea party, if you have recovered
from the effects of the gossip, drop in
with the news; when a baby arrives fill
your pockets with cigars and call; if
you go to a party, steal some of the good
things and leave them with the item in
our sanctum; if your wife licks you
come in and let us see your scars and
express sympathy through the paper;
if your mother in law dies don't be bash-
ful about it; give in all the common-
place news. In short, whatever makes
you feel proud, sad, lonesome or glad
submit it to our 24-karat wisdom and
see our matted locks part and stand on
end with gratitude, which will pour
from every pore like moisture from the
dew-besprinkled earth.—Ex.

Tonight, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NOTICE

Any person having a bill against me
will please present same and get their
money. All persons owing me will
please settle no later than May 2nd, and
oblige
J. F. COLLINS.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

I will pay the above reward for infor-
mation leading to the arrest and con-
viction of the person who poisoned my dog
at Smith's Camp, Woodwicksky.

JOHN FINTZEN.

A letter to the Sentinel from G. Lock-
erby, the amiable H. B. Co. purser, says
that the Hazelton will come to Wrangell
about May 20, and that her officers will
be J. P. Bucey, master; H. Paxton, 1st
officer; P. Hickey, chief engineer; G.
Lockerby, purser. Who will be 2nd
engineer, steward, and carpenter, is not
yet known. (See ad. elsewhere.) Capt.
Johnson will again be master of the
Mount Royal.

The tug Challenge of Klawack, which
has been lying in the slip at the north
end of the Ketchikan S. S. Co.'s wharf
for some months past, is having a new
funnel put in by the Northern Machine
Works. Mr. Schlotman has gone below
to secure a boiler maker, and when he
arrives the work will be rushed as rap-
idly as possible to completion.—Miner

Two little Wrangell boys one day last
week asked their mamma if they might
play store in an adjoining room. "Yes,"
she replied, "if you don't make much
noise." "We'll be very quiet about it,"
said one, "we'll be storekeepers
that don't advertise."

Inspectors Whitney and Newhall were
passengers north on the Humboldt.
They will remain at Juneau a few days
and then return to Wrangell—probably
by the Dolphin about the 20th. They
will go from here to the west coast.

K. J. Johansen came down from his
farm in Ideal Cove, Sunday, and brought
in some fine "northern divers." The
one he left with Sentinel people was fine
and fat. He also says the flats are lit-
erally alive with ducks and geese.

Hans Bied came in from Conclusion
Island a couple of weeks ago, and after
making a trip each to Juneau and Ketch-
ikan, left out for the island, Monday, in
the Vixen. Hans says the foxes are
getting along splendidly.

The Alaska brought Geo. Card's fine
raft of logs in from Anita Bay last week,
and Mr. Card and party came up Satur-
day in the gasoline dory.

RUNNING SMOOTHLY

New Town Council Organizes, Elects
Officers and Takes Up Its
Year's Work

The new common council of the Town
of Wrangell met in the council chambers
last Friday night, and after electing P.
C. McCormack as temporary chairman
and J. E. Worden as temporary secre-
tary, proceeded to the election of council
officers as follows:

P. C. McCormack, president and ex-
officio mayor;
J. E. Worden, town clerk;
L. C. Patenaude, town treasurer.

In accepting the office of mayor, Mr.
McCormack spoke, admonishing the
council to act in such a manner as to
subserve the best interests of the town
and the taxpayers. He said, in sub-
stance: "These taxpayers are the people
who have chosen you to guard their in-
terests, and it is your bounden duty to
do this honestly and to the best of your
ability. The most important matter to
come before the council will be that of
protection against fire. Adequate fire
protection, to come up to the require-
ments of the insurance underwriters,
can only be obtained through a system
of water works. Industries can not be
induced to establish here otherwise. We
may not be able to accomplish this in a
single year, but we should work with
that end in view."

Mr. Worden, who has so faithfully
fulfilled the duties of the office of town
clerk for several terms, accepted re-elec-
tion with a neat speech.

Mayor McCormack then appointed the
committees for the term as follows:

Street—H. D. Campbell, F. S. Willson
and W. C. Waters;

Fire and Water—J. G. Grant, Donald
Sinclair and Willson;

Finance—Sinclair, Grant, William
Hughes;

Health and Police—Hughes, Campbell
and Waters.

Acting upon the recommendation of
Alert Fire Co., the council elected A. V.
R. Snyder to succeed himself as chief of
the fire company.

The following bills were read, audited
and ordered paid:

Geo. Snyder	\$ 8 54
Imp O. Red Men	100 00
C. E. Weber	2 50
Wm. Cook	2 50
N. J. Swindeth	2 50
L. R. Milligan	2 50
C. E. Weber	7 50
W. E. L. & P. Co.	44 80
E. Ludecke	6 00
F. H. Gray	2 50
L. C. Patenaude	50 00
Geo. Snyder	15 96
St. M. Tdg. Co.	4 95

It was moved and carried that the
street committee effect a conference
with the property holders in the burned
district on the matter of pro rata of the
relief fund.

A publishing contract from the Alaska
Sentinel was laid over to the next meet-
ing of the council.

The meeting night was set for the first
Thursday in each month at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Hughes spoke at length upon the
defective electric wiring in town and the
danger of fire therefrom, and moved
that the fire wardens be authorized to
employ a competent electrician to in-
spect same. After a lengthy discussion,
the motion prevailed.

J. G. Grant spoke of the danger of
throwing ashes containing live coals
amongst rubbish and other inflammable
substances.

G. E. Rodman being present, was
called upon for a talk, and spoke on the
subject of improving the sidewalks and
sanitation of the town. His idea is that
the best way to accomplish the desired
result was for each citizen to appoint
himself a committee of one to work with
the "town beautiful" in view.

Mr. Campbell spoke about the dilap-
dated condition of the walk running
north and south across the government
reserve, and the attendant danger to the
school children.

Dr. Hughes brought up the matter of
cleaning up the town, which, he said,
is in a very unsanitary condition. He
said that several places in town were
especially filthy and menacing to the
health of the community, principal
among which is the federal jail; that
the marshal had been spoken to several
times concerning the matter, but had
taken no action as yet. Upon motion,
the health officer was empowered to
post notices warning all citizens to clean
up their premises, and to report delin-
quencies. Also to pay for the removal
of carcasses of animals thrown on the
beach or elsewhere when the owners of
such animals can not be ascertained.

Mr. Grant spoke on the subject of
providing a place for the fire apparatus.
Mr. Waters also suggested a tower for

THE CITY STORE

Donald Sinclair, Proprietor

We Sell the
Dougherty Fittman
Shoe Co.'s

SHOES

The BEST of the Good Ones



Ladies' Shoes
Gent's "
Boys' "
Misses' "
Children's "

We have just received a shipment of the complete stock that ever arrived in Wrangell. Log-
ging Shoes, Work Shoes, Dress Shoes, School Shoes.

"Under One Roof, Everything to Furnish a House Complete."

BOOTS AND SHOES

HAMILTON-BROWN: Faith, Security, Easy Walker, American Gentleman, American Lady.

DOUGHERTY-FBTHIAN: Lincoln, Cavalier, Polar, Blizzard.

B. & P.: Korrek Shape.

Kingsbury and Stetson Hats

SELL ON THEIR MERITS

We Carry a Complete Line in Quilts, Blankets, Shirts and Skirts.

St. Michael Trading Company

Sole Agents for Chase & Sanborn Coffee and Hercules Powder

hanging hose while drying after use.

Upon motion of Mr. Willson, the fire
committee was instructed to provide
suitable buildings.

Dr. Hughes moved that a record be
kept of all births and deaths occurring
in town, birth record to contain date of
birth, sex of child, names of parents,
and signature of accoucher; death re-
cord to contain exact date, cause of death,
duration of sickness and signature of at-
tending physician; and that this apply
to natives and whites alike. These re-
cords are to be kept by the town clerk,
who was authorized to procure necessary
books and blanks.

There being no further business to be
brought before the council, the meeting
adjourned.

PERRY-ROWELL NUPTIALS

At the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs.
A. V. R. Snyder, in Wrangell, Alaska,
April 15, 1907, Rev. H. P. Corser spoke
the words which made John A. Perry
and Miss Ethel Rowell "two souls with
but a single thought; two hearts that
beat as one," in the presence of only the
bride.

No higher tribute can be paid to the
groom than to say that he is a member
of an organization which is the pride of
the greatest nation on earth, a soldier in
the army of the United States of Amer-
ica. He is the sergeant in charge of
the cable office at this place. His recom-
mendations are of the very highest
order.

The writer has known the bride since
infancy, and knows her to be one of the
very best girls that the old State of Ore-
gon has ever produced; and that means
a great deal.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry have gone to
housekeeping in the C. L. Hamilton
cottage on Stikine Avenue. Sentinel
joins with the many other friends of the
happy couple in wishing them a long
voyage over the sea of life together.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

One steam pile-driver, thoroughly re-
paired and in fine shape, ready for work;
one gasoline launch, 25 feet by 6 feet,
with 6-to-8 h. p. 2-cylinder engine. This
launch and engine are new and are real
beauties; also all of my personal prop-
erty in Wrangell. Any or all of the
above will be sold cheap for cash.

J. F. COLLINS.

Billy Richardson last week had the
misfortune to break some of the machin-
ery of his steam logger, and took it to
Juneau for repairs, going up on the Cot-
tage City.

BANKING BY MAIL

IS SAFE AND PRACTICAL

IT IS ALSO VERY SIMPLE, and if
you are interested in saving money, write to us
about our system of banking by mail, and we will
send you a booklet regarding our Savings Depart-
ment and its 4 PER CENT INTEREST

DEXTER HORTON & CO., BANKERS

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,000,000

SEATTLE

THE OLDEST BANK IN WASHINGTON

Wrangell Marble

.... Works

Keep in stock a fine line of mon-
uments and slabs manufactured
from the best product of the

Ham Island Marble Quarry

Stones securely crated for ship-
ping to all points in Alaska.

Lowery & Woodbridge

WRANGELL, ALASKA

Little Giant
GASOLINE MOTORS

Do not buy an Experi-
ment—Buy a

Little Giant

BEST BY TEST
RELIABLE
REVERSIBLE
TWO-CYCLE

Simple and easy to operate,
only three moving parts, no
gears, valves or springs—noth-
ing to get out of order. Main
bearings lubricated. Workman-
ship and material of the high-
est order, and guaranteed.
Jump spark ignition. Not
heavy nor cumbersome. Mod-
ern in every detail.
SAM CUNNINGHAM, Agent
Wrangell, Alaska

The Hudson's Bay Co's. Steamer HAZELTON

Will leave Wrangell, Alaska, for Telegraph Creek, B. C., and
way points along the Stikine River, on or about

MAY 20, 1907

offering finest accommodations for tourists and hunters.

For rates and other particulars, address

J. P. BUCEY, Master.

G. LOCKERBY, Purser,
Wrangell, Alaska

What a Dollar Would Purchase Several Hundred Years Ago.

It makes the ordinary hard-working householder envious to see the luxurious display of fortune's favorites. He finds it hard enough to struggle to get the necessities of life without any of its delicacies, and to keep the clock within his income. Nor can he look back into the days of long ago for consolation. It only increases his discomfort to compare his expense account with those of his ancestors.

If a man had a quarter in his pocket in the days of the Plantagenets, for instance, he could keep his family well supplied for a week. With that amount of money he could smile at the butcher, bow openly to the grocer, and look the rest of the world as squarely in the face as did the village blacksmith.

If he lived in England 700 years ago and wished to regale his family on mutton, he could buy the finest of fat sheep for 24 cents, which would almost allow him to give a banquet on a pennyworth of mutton. A cow was more expensive, but \$1.50 would buy the best he could find in the market, while for a fat hog he need only part with 80 cents.

In the fourteenth century 2 cents would buy a pair of chickens, and a nickel for a goose fit to grace any Christmas dinner table, and a penny would purchase a dozen new-laid eggs.

Wheat sometimes fell as low as 40 cents a quarter, though after a great storm, or in time of "grievous famine," it would rise as high as \$4 and \$5 a quarter. Still, at these prices a good many pounds of bread could be bought for a penny.

Pasture and arable lands were ridiculously cheap—2 cents an acre for the former and 12 cents an acre for the latter being considered a fair annual rental. Draft horses were a drug on the market at 72 cents each, and oxen at \$1.20. In the days of the second Henry \$50 would have equipped a farm with three draft horses, half a dozen oxen, twenty cows and 200 sheep, leaving a balance of \$2 toward the payment of the rent—about \$5 a year.

As for labor, 8 cents a day was deemed good wages for an ordinary laborer, and even at harvest time 4 cents a day was the highest sum expected.

House rent was so absurdly small that the Lord Mayor of London paid only \$4.80 a year to his landlord; and the Chancellor, with an annual salary of \$192, seemed poorer than many a cook of our own time. When a father sent his son to a university six centuries ago, 4 cents a day was considered a comfortable allowance, with a margin for luxuries.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth prices were still exceedingly modest, and, it is only fair to add, wages low in proportion. From a household book of 1589 we take the following typical prices: Beef, 2½ cents a pound; a neck of mutton, 12 cents; twenty-eight pounds of veal and a shoulder of mutton, 56 cents; cheese, 4 cents a pound; wheat, \$3.84 a quarter ton.

THE ANCIENT INCAS.

They Knew Neither Idleness Nor Riches Nor Poverty.

The flocks of llamas belonged to the sun and the Inca. It was death to kill one. At certain seasons of the year they were collected from the hills and shorn. Large numbers were sent to supply food for the court and to be used at the religious festivals and sacrifices. Male llamas only were killed. The wool belonged to the Inca and was stored in the government depositories and dealt out according as the people's wants required. In this way they were provided with warm clothing. When they had worked up enough wool into clothing for themselves they were then employed in working up material for the Inca. The distribution of the wool and superintendence of its manufacture were in the hands of officers appointed for the purpose. No one was allowed to be idle. Idleness was a crime and was severely punished.

All the mines belonged to the Inca and were worked for his benefit. The various employments were usually in the hands of a few and became hereditary. What the father was that the son became. A great part of the agricultural products was stored in granaries scattered up and down the country and was dealt out to the people as required. It will thus be seen that there was no chance for a man to become rich, neither could he become poor. The spirit of speculation had no existence there.—Chambers' Journal.

Franks of the Types.

Tom Moore wrote the line, "Had taken up in heaven his position," but the printer made it read, "Had taken up to heaven his physician." In a weekly story paper a love story contained no less than twenty ridiculous errors. Instead of falling into a reverie the young lady fell into the river; "bull pup" appeared for "pull up," "nasal" for "natal" and "trombone" for "trembling." The fair heroine was awfully "hungry" instead of "angry." Her heart was filled with "et ceteras" and not "ecstasies," and when she meant to say "thine" the types made her say, "I am thin, I am wholly thin." A newspaper in telling of a cow cut into halves by a railway train said the cow was cut into calves.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

MINING FRAUDS.

A GREAT many magazines and newspapers contain alluring advertisements of Western mining companies. For the most part, these advertisements make promises that no honest and experienced miner would dare make. As a rule, they describe prospects which only one mine out of every 300 fulfills. In some instances there is behind these advertisements not so much as a hole in the ground; in others old peters-out claims bought for a song, used only in parting hard working people from their surplus cash.

The mines that are valuable are not for sale by their owners. If they should be for sale they would be offered privately and the transaction would not be known to the public until it was closed. The mines that are offered to the public are not worth so much as the price of their stock. They are boomed simply to be unloaded on an unsuspecting public. If any holders of such stock do not believe this statement, let them offer to sell back to the companies the stock that they hold, even at a discount.

It might be well for a lot of people to have the rude awakening that such a proposition would result in. It would certainly convince them that when they started on the road to "get rich quick" they made a very big mistake.—Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.

OUR NEED OF A GREAT NAVY.

In the United States is to maintain its position as a world power a great navy is necessary. But a great navy is expensive, and many Americans find themselves wishing now and then that the country had not branched out into world politics.

But it is useless to regret the Spanish war and the acquisition of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. We have been forced into a place with other great powers in the hurly-burly of the world, and nothing can ever restore the quiet and security that were ours in the last century. The life of the race is like the figures in a kaleidoscope, continually changing the relative position of its components and never by any chance assuming that shape it showed last week. The United States must hold its position, however much the charge; it must be ready any moment to defend itself wherever the attack may come. So only may we have peace.

We might as well make up our minds now to accept our destiny and prepare to live up to it. Millions of dollars will be necessary and much care, but there is no escaping the necessity. We must build up a great navy as a guaranty of peace. Only by it being equipped for war can we avoid it.—Indianapolis Sun.

THE HABIT OF PROFANITY.

THE common use of profanity is shocking not only to the sense of reverence, which to some extent is a common heritage, but to the sense of refinement. It is possible to hear in public places, along the streets and in the cars language that is unfit for use anywhere, that is disgusting or distressing, according to the mental construction of the unwilling hearer.

It is needless for those addicted to the practice to assert that they cannot correct themselves. There are many whose ordinary talk when among men is but a line on which to hang a string of oaths, and yet who, knowing themselves to be in the presence of women, never would be guilty of such conduct. They would, in a parlor as a family guest, feel no more impulse to swear than

LIONS IN A FIGHT.

While writing of the nature and disposition of lions in her book, "Behind the Scenes with Wild Animals," Ellen Velvin describes a battle between a number of these brutes which took place in a show-room at Richmond, Va. It came off at a rehearsal, so that the public lost the chance to see it. Only one man was concerned in the fight. That was Captain Bonavita, who had managed twenty-seven lions at one time. The cause of the fight was the arrival of newcomers from their native jungles.

When the arena was ready for the rehearsal, Bonavita had considerable trouble in getting the animals out, and when the first one finally appeared, it was not in the slow, stately manner in which he usually entered, but in a quick, restless way, which showed that he was in an excited state. He was followed by seventeen others, all in the same nervous condition.

Instead of getting on the pedestals in their usual way, the lions, with one exception, a big, muscular fellow, began to sniff at the corners of the arena, where the newcomers had been exercising, and every moment added to their rage. Their fierce natures were excited by jealousy, and this soon culminated in rage and passion, so that when one lion presumed to go over to a corner and follow up the sniffing of another, the first one turned upon him and bit him savagely. The other promptly retaliated, and in the twinkling of an eye they were fighting fiercely.

The temper of the others flashed up like gunpowder, and almost instantly seventeen lions were engaged in a wild, free fight.

The one big fellow which had climbed on his pedestal when he entered still sat there, but at this moment the remaining nine lions appeared in the arena, followed by Bonavita.

The animals rushed forward into the battle; the big lion with an ugly snarl leaped from his pedestal into the thick of the fray, and in an instant twenty-seven lions were fighting with teeth and claws. In the midst of it all stood one man, calm, self-possessed, but with every nerve and muscle at their

to put their feet on the table. Thus, to bring about reform would require nothing but recognition of the decent respect due to men as well as to women.

Of the loafers who cumber the corners, and by talk designed to be widely audible insult everybody near them, no voluntary reformation is to be expected. However, if the individuals who, with reasons generally good, regard themselves as gentlemen, were to abandon the habit of swearing, they would do much to promote the moral average, and save an often indignant public from having its ears assailed.—Philadelphia Ledger.

IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

THE upper Mississippi Improvement Association is lobbying in Congress for an appropriation of \$20,000,000 to improve the Mississippi River from Minneapolis to its mouth. It is proposed to make the river freely navigable at all times, and lobbyists say that this will reduce the cost of carriage two cents a bushel on grain, thus saving the people \$30,000,000 a year.

Such an improvement would be of immense advantage to the entire Mississippi Valley. The States along the river raised in 1905 more than two billion bushels of wheat, oats, corn and rye, of which at least two-thirds, or 1,500,000,000 bushels, were shipped. Cheap transportation would enormously increase production, and within a few years the country drained by the Mississippi River, amounting to at least one-sixth of the United States, would dominate the world commercially. Great quantities of products now never leave the farms, and the amount could be added to indefinitely. The farm lands of the Middle West are not cultivated to half of their capacity to-day. With transportation easy and cheap they could be made to yield as much as land in Belgium or Holland, which supports a population vastly greater. Making the Mississippi navigable would give a stimulus to farmers all over the Middle West.—Chicago Journal.

MORE PIETY WANTED.

WHAT America needs more than railway extension and Western irrigation and a low tariff and a bigger wheat crop and a merchant marine and a new navy, is a revival of piety, the kind mother and father used to have—piety that counted it good business to stop for daily family prayer before breakfast, right in the middle of the harvest; that quit field work a half-hour early Thursday night, so as to get the chores done and go to prayer meeting; that borrowed money to pay the preacher's salary and prayed fervently in secret for the salvation of the rich man who looked with scorn on such unbusinesslike behavior. That's what we need now to clean this country of the filth of graft and of greed, petty and big; of worship of fine houses and big lands and high office and grand social functions.—Wall Street Journal.

MARRIAGE AT A DISCOUNT.

ALL the conditions of modern life are such as to discourage men and women from marrying, and if they do so to make them discontented. Divorce has rushed from the extreme of being considered a disgrace which never should be mentioned to that of being regarded as a standard joke in the comic papers, a fit subject to be worked up in stage comedy and hilariously received by large audiences.—New York Independent.

MERITS OF THE CAREY ACT.

Settlers Can Acquire Title to Irrigated Land Easily.

The people of the east are as a rule familiar only with the different irrigation enterprises undertaken by the United States government, says the World To-Day. But in the west there is not a little difference of opinion as to the practical merits of the settler's point of view of the federal plan of reclamation and settlement and the State plan under the Carey act.

The latter, which is best illustrated in the Twin Falls project, empowers the State to undertake or to contract for huge irrigation enterprises, permits the settler to contract for a quarter section or less, and when the water is ready to be delivered in his ditches to settle and begin to improve and make a living off the land. He is then able to acquire title to his holdings, provided he clears and cultivates at least one-eighth within a year, when his property becomes taxable and the community can begin public improvements.

Under the Newlands act the Federal government conducts the enterprise and the settler must wait five years before he can acquire his title and must move on when he files his claim, irrespective of the prospects of obtaining water. Taxes cannot be levied, since the property is not taxable. There is no doubt, of course, that the Carey act, allowing of a more flexible method of bringing great areas under cultivation and turning them over to settlers, must be counted as a highly important factor in the development of the great west. Nor is there as yet danger of huge corporate holdings. At present the average holding is ninety acres.

Opinions.

"Are you sure your opinions in that matter will stand the test of logic?"

"Logic!" echoed Senator Sorghum scornfully. "Do you think I form opinions for mental exercise. What has logic to do with political influence?"—Washington Star.

Occasionally a man is so lazy his chief regret is that he is not so constituted that he can hibernate all winter.

No woman's picture looks any better because she is trying to look through the skylight when it was taken.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

Faith is the first step to fellowship. The bread does not go to the loafers.

Hearts cannot be reached by heads alone.

Power from God is proof of the presence of God.

Inaction at the offering spoils all your eloquence before it.

Over-emphasis on the incidentals of religion buries the essentials.

Many of our pains come from plucking joys before they are ripe.

The sermon is sure to seem sleepy to the Saturday-night reveler.

A man never masters others until he has mastered his own appetites.

The religion that can be crowded into a corner might as well be canned.

You do not find truth until you make Him the way; then truth leads to life.

The man who has stolen a few ideas always thinks he has an exclusive line of truth.

Many a man thinks he is fitted to preach the Word of God because he is freighted with words.

The difference between education and learning is that you can lose the latter but never the former.

Some people think they love the Kingdom who never give more than a dime's worth of devotion to it at a time.

RAILROAD BOAT 305 FEET LONG.

It Is the Largest Craft Ever Constructed on Inland Waters.

The Albatross, the largest boat ever constructed on an inland water, has been launched here in the Dubuque boat and boiler works, says the Dubuque correspondent of the Minneapolis Tribune. This boat is being built for the Louisiana & Mississippi Railway Company, and will be used by it in transferring cars across the Mississippi River between Vicksburg and the Delta.

The hull of the Albatross is constructed entirely of steel, on which sixty-five carloads, or more than 1,000 tons, have been used. It is 305 feet long from bow to stern and has a width of 52 feet, without the guards. With the guards, which are 18 feet and 6 inches wide, the boat will have a total width of 80 feet.

When fully completed the boat will draw even 4 feet of water. When loaded to its intended capacity it will draw an additional 6 inches.

The boat is to be a sidewheeler and its motive power will come from four boilers and two engines, two boilers and one engine being located on either side near the wheelhouses. The boilers will, combined, have 1,000 horsepower, and the engines 1,000 horsepower.

Running through the entire length of the boat will be two railroad tracks, each capable of containing eight ordinary freight cars, or sixteen in all.

The hull is divided into thirty-nine water tight compartments, to guard against the sinking of the craft if it should sustain an injury in any of its parts.

Though the harbor on which the boat yards are located was frozen over and the ice was about six inches in thickness, the builders determined to launch now that they might go on with the work during the winter months and have it ready to go into commission at the opening of navigation next spring. Removing this ice from the harbor required considerable work, as a field over 800 feet long and about 200 feet wide had to be cleared to allow it to float without injury.

The Albatross will do duty with the Pelican, which is now in service and which was built by the same company about five years ago.

Through the Wicket.

It was a "twosome." The player who drove off first had bandy legs, says a writer in the Scottish Referee. The second, in driving off, did not notice that his opponent had got in front of him, and the ball ran through between the opponent's legs.

The bandy-legged one turned in anger. "Here, man," he shouted, "that's no golf!"

"Well," returned the other, with a sly smile, "if it's no golf, it's croquet!"

For Dyspeptics.

For those to whom coarse breads or even light fine wheat flour breads are indigestible and unappetizing a form of the latter known as "pulled bread" may be welcomed. Simply pull out the crumb part with forks in long strips after the loaf has been cut in quarters. Toast these in the oven and keep in a dry place. So prepared they cost less than the zwieback which is on sale.

A Sensitive Point.

"So that foreign nobleman has ceased his attentions to that girl?"

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "She told him her face was her fortune, and he said that under the circumstances he declined to be classed as a fortune hunter."—Washington Star.

One of Papa's Pigeons.

"I'm awfully glad to meet you; I am an investor in one of your father's enterprises—my name is 'Jinx'."

"How odd; I am quite sure papa told me your name was 'Dennis'."—Houston Post.

Indigestion is often caused by woman's inhumanity to man.



House for Twenty Hens.

A cheap house to keep twenty fowls can be made out of two piano boxes at a cost of \$5 or less. The boxes are set back to back about twenty inches apart, and the backs and tops removed. The top of one is used to fill up the floor space between the boxes, and the top of the other will fill in the space at one end. The material from the backs will provide nearly if not quite enough lumber to make the roof and door.

Either a peaked roof can be put on as shown in the cut, or a shed roof. A window can be placed in the front or in the side opposite the door. Build a platform 2 feet above the floor at the back side as far out as the door, which will be 24 to 30 inches wide. Over this place one or two roosts of 2x3 scantling planed smooth.

The house may be set on 2x4 joists, laid edgewise and ends rounded. It



HOUSE MADE OF PIANO BOXES.

can be easily moved with a horse. A house like this is very handy on every farm to confine a breeding pen of choice fowls in the spring, also to hold a small brooder and later to use for the growing chickens. Many large poultry breeders use such houses and distribute them about the orchards and meadows during the summer and at the approach of winter draw them close together for winter quarters.—Farm and Home.

Inbreeding in Plants.

An article in the United States Department of Agriculture Year Book defines the term inbreeding and discusses the use of inbreeding in the improvement of animals, the different degrees of inbreeding in plants, and its effect on their vegetative vigor and fertility.

The beneficial effects of inbreeding in tobacco and the detrimental effects of inbreeding in corn are discussed. It is stated that inbreeding in tobacco is an effective means of maintaining desirable characteristics in the established varieties, while cross-fertilization with in the varieties reduces uniformity and decreases vigor. A method of corn breeding to avoid inbreeding is described and illustrated. The author inclines to the belief "that the improvement of our crops can be most rapidly effected with permanently beneficial results by following the practice of inbreeding, or crossing, to the degree in which these methods of fertilization are found to exist naturally in the kind of plant under consideration.

Winter-Injured Peach Trees. Further notes are given by the author of a Massachusetts bulletin on the behavior of the winter-injured peach trees receiving (1) no pruning; (2) moderate pruning; (3) severe heading back; and (4) cutting back to stubs or debarking (E. S. R., 17, p. 248).

The general conclusion of the preceding year, that moderate pruning is to be preferred for winter-injured peach trees, still stands, "though the severely pruned trees made a relatively better showing under the stress of a good crop of fruit." The results of the experiment, as a whole, indicate that when the wood has been injured by freezing peach trees should be moderately pruned, removing not more than one-third to one-half the previous year's growth. "When only the fruit buds are killed, the wood being uninjured and the trees in good condition, prune severely, cutting back the annual growth to two or three buds. It may be expedient to cut some branches back even into two or three year old wood."

Ratio of Solids.

Some samples of milk may have 100 per cent more fat than other samples, while the solids not fat will not vary much over 25 per cent, but both increase together, that is, the more butterfat in the milk, the more solids not fat. In milk, with the smallest amount of solid matter, the fat will be a little over 25 per cent of the whole, while in the richest milk the fat may be 37 per cent of the total solid matter.

Mutton and Beef.

The Wisconsin experiment station has been comparing the cost of production of mutton and beef. One hundred pounds of gain were made by a wether lamb on 384 pounds of corn, 296 pounds of corn fodder and 22 pounds of potatoes. To produce 100 pounds of gain in a steer required 394 pounds of corn, 185 pounds of bran and 645 pounds of silage.

Hog Cholera Discovery.

Hog cholera has long been a cause of heavy loss to the farmers, and for years scientists in the Department of Agriculture have been working on the problem of the cause and prevention of this disease. Recent work of the bureau of animal industry has demonstrated that the contagion consists of a virus which exists in the blood and other fluids of diseased animals, but which can pass through the finest filter; is invisible under the microscope, and therefore cannot be isolated or discerned by any of the usual methods.

This important discovery, which has since been confirmed by eminent scientific authorities in England and on the continent of Europe, affords an explanation of the failure of past efforts to produce a satisfactory vaccine.

The bureau has conducted experiments with a view to producing a vaccine of serum which will prevent or cure the disease. Successful results have been obtained in an experimental way, and efforts are now being made to adapt the method to practical and general use.

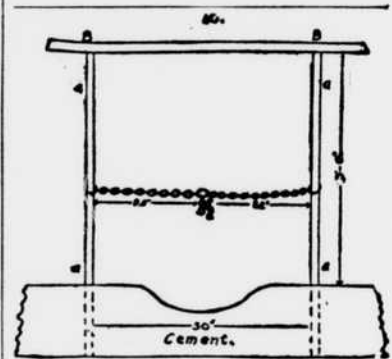
The method has been patented by the department in the name of the scientist who evolved it, Dr. Marion Dorset, the patent having been taken out in such a manner as to insure to all the people in the United States the right to its use free of royalty.

Haymaking.

To make hay of prime quality west of the Cascade mountains is often a difficult matter, says a farmers' bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Most of the hay crops, if allowed to mature naturally, are ready to cut during the month of June, while the late spring rains are usually not over until the 1st of July. Thus haymaking would naturally occur at a time when good weather cannot always be relied upon. Even when the weather is fair the nights are cool and dews are frequent and heavy. This difficulty is often partially overcome by pasturing the meadows in the spring until about the 1st of May to retard the development of the crop, so that haymaking will occur after the late spring rains are over.

Manger on Cement Floor.

When mangers are to be fixed on a cement floor the arrangement shown in the illustration will answer quite well. The upright pieces A A are gas pipes of 1½ inch diameter, imbedded in the cement manger. B B is a horizontal bar of the same material which steadies the upright bars. When A A are set deeply and firmly enough in the cement, there is seldom any necessity of running them to the ceiling or higher than the rod B B. The chain moves



Cement Manger.

freely up and down on the rods and adjusts itself to the position of the cow, whether she be standing or lying down. This tie has the advantage that it is simple and easily kept clean. If desired the iron pipes may be replaced with 4 by 4 inch hardwood, but these often give trouble in that they rot off at the point where the wood comes in contact with the cement.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Following is the formula for the insecticide known as Bordeaux mixture: Copper sulphate (blue vitriol), 4 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water to make 50 gallons. Use a tight barrel, such as for coal oil. Dissolve the copper in hot water, if wanted for immediate use, or place it in an old gunny sack and suspend it in the barrel, two-thirds full of water, until it is all dissolved. In another vessel slake the lime, add water until it is of the consistency of milk, and when cool pour it into the copper solution, using a sieve to remove all coarse material. Stir this mixture and fill the barrel with water; it is then ready for use. For plants with tender foliage only one-half the amount of copper and lime should be used.

Bringing Back Birds.

Alabama quail and Virginia pheasants are being introduced into all parts of Illinois by the State game warden, whose intention is, if possible, to place at least a pair of birds on each farm in every one of the 102 counties of the State. It is expected that farmers will protect them as much as possible from hunters and feed them during the cold season.

A rush of farmers to co-operate in this plan of the game warden is reported. Each is anxious to receive birds, and pledges himself to care for them. The end in view is the destruction of insects by the birds, and the expenses of the enterprise are paid out of the fund from hunters' licenses.

Peculiar to Itself

In combination, proportion and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla is therefore *Peculiar to Itself* in merit, sales and cures. It is made from the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic ingredients by such original and peculiar methods as to retain the full medicinal value of each and all.

The severest forms of scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and debility are cured every day by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists, 100 doses \$1. Begin to take it today.

Sarsatabs For those who prefer medicine in tablet form, Hood's Sarsaparilla is now put up in chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs, as well as in the usual liquid form. Sarsatabs have identical the same curative properties as the liquid form, besides accuracy of dose, convenience, economy, — there being no loss by evaporation, breakage, or leakage. Sold by druggists or sent promptly by mail. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

GUARANTEED under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. No. 324.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 AND \$3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4.00 GILT EDGE SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES:

Men's Shoes, \$3 to \$1.50. Boys' Shoes, \$2 to \$1.25. Women's Shoes, \$4 to \$1.50. Misses' and Children's Shoes, \$1.25 to \$1.00.

W. L. Douglas shoes are recognized by expert judges of footwear to be the best in style, fit and wear produced in this country. Each part of the shoe and every detail of the making is looked after and watched over by skilled shoemakers, without regard to time or cost. If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other makes.

W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. Take no substitute. *Full Color Booklet sent on request. Catalog mailed free.* W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



20 MULE TEAM BORAX

makes clothes snowy white, hygienically clean and will not injure the finest fabric, shrink fabrics or cause colors to run.

All dealers. Sample Borax. Booklet and Souvenir Picture in 10 colors, 5c and your dealer's name. Address Pacific Coast Borax Co., Oakland, Cal.

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HOWARD B. BURTON, Assayer and Chemist, Leadville, Colorado. Specimen Prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, \$1.00; Gold, Silver 75c; Gold, Silver 50c; Copper, 25c. Crystals Tests. Mailing Envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Empire Work solicited. Reference: Carbonate National Bank.

OLD SORES FED AND KEPT OPEN BY IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

Whenever a sore refuses to heal it is because the blood is not pure and healthy, as it should be, but is infected with poisonous germs or some old blood taint which has corrupted and polluted the circulation. Those most usually afflicted with old sores are persons who have reached or passed middle life. The vitality of the blood and strength of the system have naturally begun to decline, and the poisonous germs which have accumulated because of a sluggish and inactive condition of the system, or some hereditary taint which has hitherto been held in check, now force an outlet on the face, arms, legs or other part of the body. The place grows red and angry, festers and eats into the surrounding tissue until it becomes a chronic and stubborn ulcer, fed and kept open by the impurities with which the blood is saturated. Nothing is more trying and disagreeable than a stubborn, non-healing sore. The very fact that it resists ordinary remedies and treatments is good reason for suspicion; the same germ-producing cancerous ulcers is back of every old sore, and especially is this true if the trouble is an inherited one. Washes, salves, nor indeed anything else, applied directly to the sore, can do any permanent good; neither will removing the sore with caustic plasters or the surgeon's knife make a lasting cure. If every particle of the diseased flesh were taken away another sore would come, because the trouble is in the blood, and the **BLOOD CANNOT BE CUT AWAY.** The cure must come by a thorough cleansing of the blood. In S. S. S. will be found a remedy for sores and ulcers of every kind. It is an unequalled blood purifier—one that goes directly into the circulation and promptly cleanses it of all poisons and taints. It gets down to the very bottom of the trouble and forces out every trace of impurity and makes a complete and lasting cure. S. S. S. changes the quality of the blood so that instead of feeding the diseased parts with impurities, it nourishes the irritated, inflamed flesh with healthy blood.

I was afflicted with a sore on my face of four years' standing. It was a small pimple at first but it gradually grew larger and worse in every way until I became alarmed about it and consulted several physicians. They all treated me but the sore continued to grow worse. I saw S. S. S. advertised and commenced its use and after taking it a while I was completely cured. My blood is now pure and healthy from the effect of S. S. S., and there has not been any sign of the sore since S. S. S. cured it.

THOS. OWEN, West Union, Ohio.

S. S. S. PURELY VEGETABLE

Then the sore begins to heal, new flesh is formed, all pain and inflammation leaves, the place scabs over, and when S. S. S. has purified the blood the sore is permanently cured. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores. Write for our special book on sores and ulcers and any other medical advice you desire. We make no charge for the book or advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Old Favorites

Wee Willie Winkie.

Wee Willie Winkie

Rins through the town,

Up stairs and down stairs

In his night gown,

Tiptoeing at the window,

Crying at the lock—

"Are the weans in their bed,

For it's now ten o'clock."

"Hey, Willie Winkie,

Are ye comin' ben?

The cat's singing gay thrums

To the sleeping hen;

The dog's speller'd on the floor,

And diana gie a cheep;

But here's a waukrife liddle

That wiuna fa' asleep.

"Anything but sleep, you rogue!

Glow'ring like the moon,

Rattling in an air jug

Wi' an air spoon,

Rumblin', tumblin', round about,

Crawling like a cock,

Skirlin' like a kenna what,

Waekening sleeping folk."

"Hey, Willie Winkie,

The wean's in a creel!

Wambaling af a body's knee

Like a very eel;

Rugging at the cat's lug,

Ravelling af her thrums—

Hey, Willie Winkie,

See, there he comes!"

Wearied is the mither,

That has a storie wean,

A wee stumple stousie,

That canna' rin his lane,

That has a battle aye w' sleep

Before he'll close an e'e—

But a kiss frae af his rosy lips

Gies strength anew to me.

—William Miller.

I Love My Jean.

Of a' the airts the wind can blaw,

I dearly like the west;

For there the bonnie lassie lives,

The lassie I lo'e best.

There wild woods grow, and rivers row,

And monie a hill between;

But day and night my fancy's fight

Is ever wi' my Jean.

I see her in the dewy flowers,

I see her sweet and fair;

I hear her in the tuncful birds,

I hear her charm the air;

There's not a bonnie flower that springs

By fountain, shaw, or green;

There's not a bonnie bird that sings,

But minds me of my Jean.

—Robert Burns.

HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

What an Inspection of Pupils in a Big City Disclosed.

How important this work of the school doctors is may be judged by the fact that in the twelve months ending March 31, 1906, out of 79,055 children examined not less than 50,913 were found to be in need of treatment of some kind, says the Craftsman.

In thousands of cases the dietary of the children was at fault; 1,100 cases of chorea, or St. Vitus' dance, was discovered; 27,000 cases of diseased glands; 13,000 cases of cardiac disease, and so on through a long list of disorders.

For the first time in the history of American school inspections, an extensive investigation of the conditions of the children's teeth was made, with the alarming result that almost 30,000 were reported as having teeth so defective as to menace their health. In this particular, little in the way of remedial action has been attempted, as there are no dental clinics connected with the schools. Most lay persons do not realize the significance of the teeth in relation to the general health of the body. Diseased glands are frequently caused in the first instance by bad teeth; indigestion and consequent lack of resistance to disease arise from the same root evil; contagious diseases often gain ingress to the body through bad teeth.

In concluding this bare outline of the work which is being done in New York, and closely copied in various parts of the country, it may be well to briefly indicate the principal features of the system as Dr. Cronin and his assistants hope to make it. When a child is first admitted to the school there will be a careful examination of the physical condition, including the eyes, ears, teeth, respiratory system. The results of such examination will be duly recorded, forming the basis of a history of the child's physical development during school life, being kept up to date by periodical examinations throughout the whole period. Upon the results of these examinations expert medical advice concerning the care of the children will be given to parents and teachers.

How Lizards Fool Hawks.

The peculiar brittleness of their tails is sometimes an advantage to certain lizards. Perching head downward on a rock, the diamond-tailed gecko, for example, is often seized by a hawk, when the tail snaps off, and the animal calmly wriggles away to grow another.

Forced to It.

"You ought to stop pitying yourself," declared the doctor to the hysterical patient.

"But, doctor," she cried, "I can't get any sympathy from anybody else."

Detroit Free Press.

There is admitted into a great many homes every night, with a fire built for it in the parlor, something whose bond father would be afraid to go on down town.

The owner of a Boreo dog is sure it never bites except under great provocation.

BUILDS QUEER STRUCTURE.

Frank "Cathedral" Attracts the Curious at Winnipeg.

"Archbishop Seraphim" has been in trouble over his "cathedral." He has paid about \$90 on a total amount of \$5,000, says the Winnipeg correspondents of the New York Herald.

The archbishop feels that Winnipeg would be disgraced if he and his congregation should be left without a home.

"This 'junk-shop cathedral' of the good bishop is one of Winnipeg's curiosities. From a far window in Stella street there dawns upon the astonished sight a structure which is an embodied interrogation point. It is an octagonal one story building of wood, the side put together as a board fence and painted orange; the sloping roof is of tin and close inspection shows that it is gilded or painted in the similitude of the heavens, with a sprinkling of stars.

The whole is surmounted by a cupola of brass and old iron, shakily constructed while a still more crazy "tower" leans like that of Pisa over a "chimney" of four bells of different shapes and sizes. The pointed windows with their wooden shutters marked by rude crosses make it evident that it is a church of some kind.

This is the "cathedral" constructed by "Archbishop Seraphim," a Russian who is said to have been excommunicated from the Greek orthodox church, but who has a small following in Winnipeg.

One enters a little chamber which might hold twenty-five persons, though it seems crowded with two. It is carpeted after a fashion, but it is a scene of most woeful litter. Gaudy chromes and faded banners decorate the wall. Two immense candles are twined with artificial red poppies. In the center is a gilt pipe skeleton canopy, if one may call it such, with a brass dome over it. On a table beneath is a toy bank, a subscription book and a stone jug. These really constituted the raison d'être of the building, for one was insatiably shown the book, a stubby pencil was handed one and a dirty forefinger pointed out Premier Roblin's name.

As I stood outside gazing once more at the queer little edifice, I said to a woman on the doorstep, "What is all that framework?" and I pointed to more bent iron in haphazard process of erection.

"Seraphim says he's going to build a hotel or boarding house or something," she said, contemptuously. "I suppose folks will stream down to see it as they do to see the church. I watched him build it, but I never thought it would amount to what it has. He earns his living by showing it off. He ain't got much of a congregation."

His Ambition.

Yellow-covered literature was not allowed in the Benson family, but Harold had friends who narrated to him some of the stirring tales they had read.

"What is your ambition, Harold?" asked an aunt who was visiting the Benson household, and was blessed with a long purse. "Perhaps you've not decided yet what you'd like to be or do by and by," she added.

"Oh, yes, Aunt Ellen," said Harold, shaking his head at such a suggestion. "I'm all decided. I should like to be such a man that people would tremble like leaves at the mention of my name."

Paper Gas Pipes.

Gas pipes of paper are being made in France. Manila paper is cut into strips equal to the length of the pipes to be made. They are then placed in a receiver filled with melted asphalt and wrapped around a core of iron until the desired thickness is reached. After being submitted to a strong pressure, the paper is coated with sand, cooled, the core withdrawn and the outer pipe surface covered with a water-proof preparation. It is claimed that these pipes are good as, and more economical than, metal ones.

The House adopted a resolution introduced by Miller of Kansas, directing the bureau of corporations to investigate the causes of the high price of lumber, and particularly whether this is due to the existence of a combination in the form of a trust or otherwise. The house also called upon the Secretary of the Interior to give an account of all public lands withdrawn or reserved from entry.

Worth Knowing About.

If you need a first-class laxative, there is nothing better nor safer than that old family remedy, Brandreth's Pills. Each pill contains one grain of solid extract of sarsaparilla, which, with other valuable vegetable products, make it a blood purifier of excellent character. If you are troubled with constipation, one pill at night will afford great relief.

Brandreth's Pills are the same fine laxative tonic pill your grandparents used. They have been in use for over a century and are sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

Mustn't Smell Posters.

Hay fever has been found to be a form of pollen poisoning, and 114 plants—including wheat, rye and other grains—are now known to have toxic pollen. The toxins, which vary greatly, can be used for producing antitoxins. Late experience has been that a mixture of sugar, and anti-toxin from one of the principal pollens generally cures hay fever and confers a certain immunity, 222 cases having been treated with success in 127, improvements in seventy-one and failure in twenty-four.

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?

Cure the Kidneys and the Pain Will Never Return.

Only one sure way to cure an aching back. Cure the cause, the kidneys.

Thousands tell of cures made by Doan's Kidney Pills. John C. Coleman, a prominent merchant of Swainsboro, Ga., says: "For several years my kidneys were affected, and my back ached day and night. I was languid, nervous and lame in the morning. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me right away, and the great relief that followed has been permanent."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

LEGAL INFORMATION.

Failure to number ballots as required by statute is held, in Montgomery vs. Henry (Ala.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 656, not to be fatal.

Failure to specify the time within which a contract for sale is to be performed is held, in Ullsperger vs. Meyer (Ill.), 2 L. R. A. (N. S.) 221, not to defeat its specific performance.

Executing a note for another's debt is held, in Fort Jefferson Improvement Co. vs. Dupoyter (Ky.), 2 L. R. A. (N. S.) 283, to be equivalent to a payment in cash for purposes of subrogation.

Claims of a non-resident corporation, in definite, tangible form, are held taxable in Monongahela River C. C. & C. Co. vs. Board of Assessors (La.), 2 L. R. A. (N. S.) 637, similar property owned by a resident being subject to taxation.

A provision for liquidated damages in case of a breach of contract for exchange of lands is held, in Koch vs. Streuter (Ill.), 2 L. R. A. (N. S.) 210, not to defeat a right for specific performance, where the provision was intended merely as security for performance.

The rule exempting municipalities from liability for consequential damages from its sewerage system is held, in Hart vs. Nellisville (Wis.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 952, not to apply where the system was not constructed according to any regularly and properly adopted plan.

A decree of divorce renders against a non-resident on service by publication is held, in Forrest vs. Fey (Ill.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 740, to be void and subject to collateral attack, where the record failed to show that there was an affidavit of non-residence, as required by statute.

The right of a tenant to remove trade fixtures placed in the premises is held, in Wadman vs. Burke (Cal.), 1 L. R. A. (N. D.) 1192, to be lost by entering into a new lease containing no recognition of his title to the fixtures and binding him to surrender the premises in as good state and conditions as reasonable use and wear would permit.

Why doesn't M. Z. de Gorgoshalosky grasp fame at one swoop by setting his name to music?

The Interstate Commerce Commission has completed plans for the most comprehensive and far-reaching investigation of railroad management that has ever been undertaken, beginning with the new year.

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"Did ye get damages for being in that railway accident, Billy?" "Sure; fifty dollars for me and fifty for the missus." "The missus? I didn't hear she was hurt." "She wasn't; but I had the presence of mind to fetch her one on the head with me foot."—Harper's Weekly.

Different.

"Then Mr. Richly didn't really give according to his means?" said the minister's wife.

"No," replied the minister, "merely according to his meanness."—Philadelphia Press.

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She—And will you quit teasing me for a kiss if I give you one?

He—Yes.

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She—Then I will.

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They sat out on the frosty porch, unmindful of the chilly blasts. Dreamily she gazed at the stars.

"Up there," she said, romantically, "is the great dipper."

"And down here," he laughed, snatching another kiss, "is the 'great spoon.'"

And Cupid came out in a fur-trimmed overcoat and shot another dart.

Hicks, the miner who was entombed for fifteen days at Bakersfield, Cal., says there were some moments when he enjoyed his imprisonment. He was not bothered by book agents or insurance solicitors and it did not cost him a cent for coal or groceries.

Men who think they know it all get a lot more satisfaction out of life than those who actually know all that it is necessary for them to know.

S. N. U. No. 11—1907

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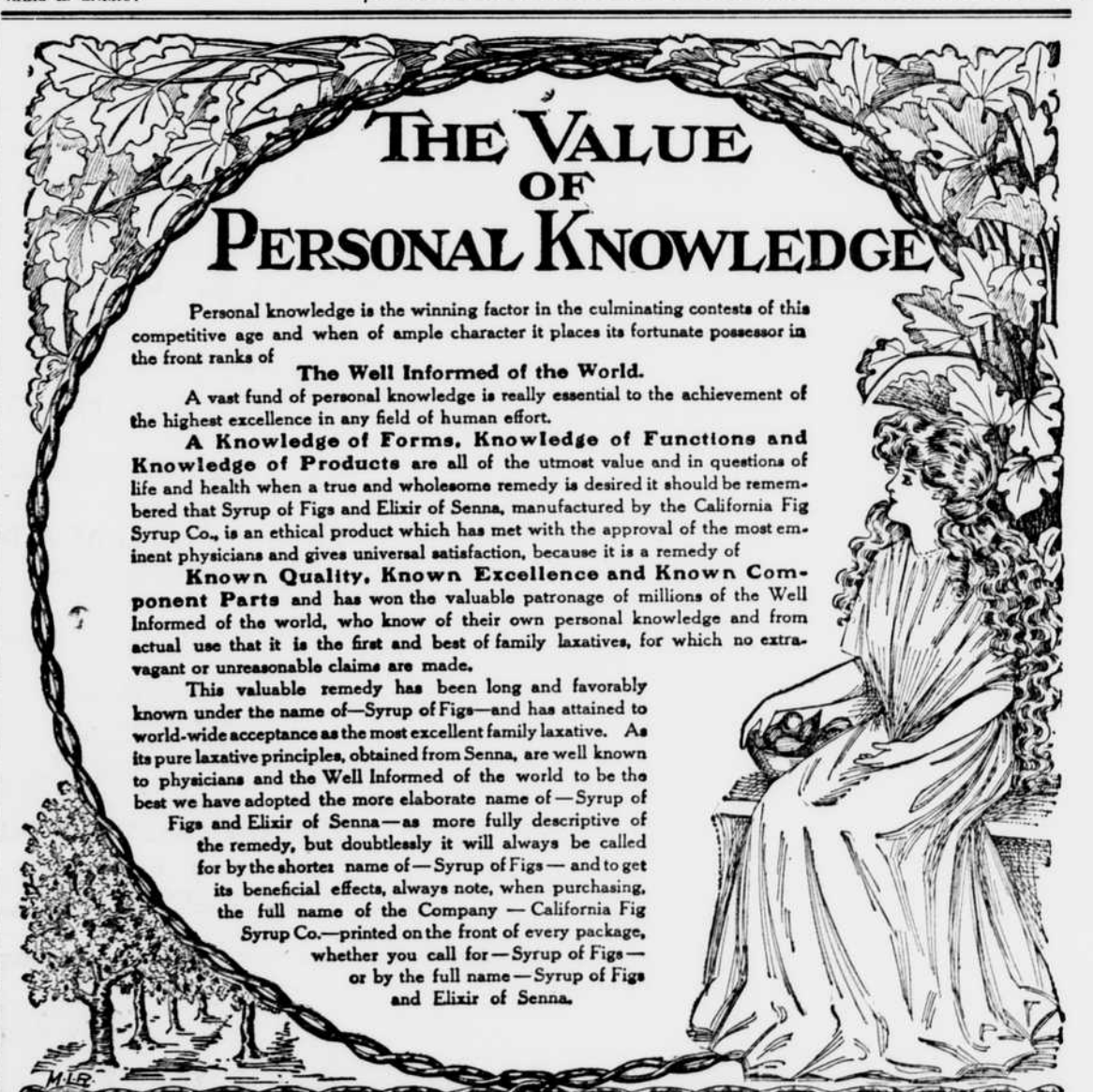
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Known Quality, Known Excellence and Known Component Parts and has won the valuable patronage of millions of the Well Informed of the world, who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual use that it is the first and best of family laxatives, for which no extravagant or unreasonable claims are made.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent family laxative. As its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well Informed of the world to be the best we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtlessly it will always be called for by the shorter name of—Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, whether you call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.



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ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, APR. 18, 1907.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. V. R. SNYDER & SON

GEORGE C. L. SNYDER
MANAGER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

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Cards of thanks, obituaries, etc., sent in for publication will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

JOB WORK

This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing, and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

TAXES, SIDEWALKS, ETC.

In looking over the report of the town clerk for the past year, we find that during that period there were warrants drawn on the treasury to the amount of \$700.62 for lumber and labor on streets, to say nothing of the amount expended for nails. Of this amount, Stikine Avenue comes in for the magnificent sum of \$200. About one third of one per cent of the money expended for street repairs was used on a portion of the town which contributes infinitely more than that percentage of the annual realty taxes of the town.

Admitting the fact that nearly \$500 of the amount was contributed by outsiders for the relief of fire sufferers, the amount paid out of the general fund for street repairs in other parts of town leaves Stikine Avenue at the "little end of the horn" in proportion to the amount of taxes paid.

The people of the section of town served by Stikine Avenue pay the taxes assessed without a murmur (though they are justly entitled to a big howl) and are willing to go a little stronger on their taxes, if the increase would be used in building a level walk from the east end of Stikine Avenue to the west end of Front Street. These people are not only willing to pay more taxes, but will contribute liberally in dollars and work for the purpose.

From a standpoint of justice, the first considerable amount spent on street improvement should be used for this purpose. The amount of town money which could be set aside for this purpose, augmented by the amount of money and labor which would be subscribed by the people living along Stikine Avenue and business men owning property along the avenue, would construct a walk which would stand for many years, give west-end people an equal chance at the fire apparatus and enhance the value of west-end property, to say nothing of the matter of convenience.

ROOSEVELT-HARRIMAN

The issue of a deliberate lie, as between President Roosevelt and E. H. Harriman, has been forced upon the country by a disgruntled stenographer fired by the latter from his offices in New York and fostered by Mr. Harriman for purposes of his own; presumably by way of retaliation for the president's vigorous policies against the railroads and in favor of the people of the country.

The president has infinitely the best of the situation and his disclaimer will go, just as it is made, with ninety-nine out of every hundred of the people. The other one hundredth are welcome to their Harriman preferences, and may make the most of them. The country knows both men to the core, and does not need a word of testimony in the case, Mr. Harriman's being flatly discredited, and Mr. Roosevelt's being absolutely need-

less. This may be high ground to take, but it is our attitude and belief, and we have the identical justification for it the nation has, and count further testimony was non-essential.

The radical differences between the principle to this controversy, alone, are quite sufficient to warrant the unquestioned belief in the president's freedom from all such entanglements; and if more is needed, the well known hatred of Harriman for Roosevelt and his policies offers ample predicate for the nasty charge he has laid upon him. Mr. Harriman will find out a few things in the popular mind if he sticks to his present text.

"WE," NOT "I."

There is a sermon in this little text for all Wrangellites. We are not in the preaching line ourselves, but we take the liberty of suggesting that due consideration be given this slogan in all discussions of commercial affairs here.

It will have the effect of drawing the scattered forces of the town into harmonious action and will contribute to an infinitely better understanding of the bearings of our near future. To eliminate the "I" from the treatment of affairs here, will mean the subsidence of all the challenging, mocking and detrimental spirit that has prevailed in days gone by, and give impetus to the work we have undertaken for Wrangell.

We must broaden away from the individual and keep the larger benefits in sight, giving preference to the communal largeness rather than to the narrow gifts that shall befall us as units. There will be a big relative gain in it for the individual. No man will suffer because of the expansion of the town and district; and in the generous policy of building for all, we shall conserve the richer profits for the integral, and feel better for it.

HATS OFF TO GENIUS

The world gladly takes its hat off to the genius; and the universal chapeau is now doffed to J. P. Karns, a Colorado mining engineer who has just perfected a tunneling machine that digs through a mountain side, on any bore from eight to eighteen feet, at the rate of five feet per hour through granite, and relatively faster through soft material. The face of the 110 ton machine is armed with 4,000 chisel points, ranged in 160 sets, and is driven against the wall under operation at the rate of 100 blows per minute, each blow delivered with a force of 63,000 pounds, with an eight-inch stroke.

This is one of the revolutionary devices that will range alongside the telephone, the phonograph, the automobile and the few other great essentials of the present date and it already commands a market far in advance of its manufacture, as it should. It will revolutionize mining, railroading and irrigation all over the land and conserve the labor of thousands of thousands of men. The world will heat great things from it shortly.

It is now Mayor McCormack and a partially new council, to take up and continue the work that has been so successfully carried forward the past four years under the management of Mayor Jensen and his co-workers. Mayor McCormack is a thorough-going business man and if he is ably assisted by the council—which we believe he will be—we may look for a prosperous year in our city affairs.

Tonight is the regular meeting of the Wrangell Chamber of Commerce, and there are matters to be considered which should be discussed by every member. Attend the meeting and show your colors.

The animation given by the new council to the discussion of the matter of reforms regarding sanitary conditions here brings us to believe that the new town fathers are out for business. If the enforcement of sanitary laws and ordinances is entered into with the same zeal as was displayed by the discussion, Wrangell's sanitary condition will be perfection under the new regime.

In Spring and Summer

The man of business must be dressed in a neatly-made, well-fitting suit of clothes. From the 400 fabrics which I have to choose from, you can be sure of getting something to please you, and a perfect, lasting fit is guaranteed.



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Wrangell, Alaska

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ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME?

If you are, here are some facts which will be interesting to you: Situated 700 miles from Seattle, on the regular steamship route, is the little city of

WRANGELL ALASKA

Surrounded by natural advantages and inducements for settlers. The fare for first class passage on any steamer from Seattle is \$22. The scenery enroute is the most beautiful to be found until you reach Alaska, whose mountains, glaciers, cascades, etc., combine in forming one vast panorama of marvelous grandeur.

FINEST OF CLIMATES

The climate of southeastern Alaska ranges from zero in winter to 90 degrees above in summer, the warm Japan current keeping the temperature up in winter, and the cooling north wind tempering the heated portion of the year. Flowers, vegetable and berries grow in abundance. Wild berries in lavish profusion.

OPPORTUNITIES

Thousands of acres of fine tillable land lie waiting for the homesteader. Mining development is only in its infancy, and there are unmistakable evidences of the existence of large bodies of minerals in this immediate locality.

Great forests of spruce, hemlock, red and yellow cedar abound on all the adjacent islands and mainland, offering lucrative investment for the lumberman, while there are many fine streams from which to take water power. A good furniture factory will pay. The fisheries of Alaska need no introduction, as the quantity and quality of their products already attract attention from the marts of the world.

Upwards of a hundred trappers make this place their winter headquarters, and many thousands of dollars' worth of furs are shipped annually.

Deer, bear, duck, geese, etc., abound in such numbers as to make this section a veritable paradise for sportsmen, while caribou, moose, sheep and goats attract hunters from various parts of the globe to the Cassiar hunting grounds up the Stikine River, on which the Hudson's Bay Co. operates an elegant fleet of steamers.

Two Public Schools

For further information write to any merchant who care enough for the town to advertise in their home newspaper, or to

THE SECRETARY
CHAMBER OF COM'CE
WRANGELL, ALASKA